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FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. PRESENTATION OF THE SPANISH EMBASSADOR TO PRESIDENT MACMAHON-ASSURANCES BY THE PRESIDENT OF COOPERATION IN SUPPRESSING

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874. Sefior Vega Armijo, the newly-appointed Spanish Embassador, presented his credentials to-day to President MacMahon. He said he hoped the restoration of relations would contribute to the termination of the war in the Spanish provinces adjacent to France. The President, in reply, expressed wishes for the prosperity of Spain and promised friendly

THE TROUBLES IN CUBA. SPAIN URGED TO PRESS HER CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD-OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HAVANA, Sept. 5 .- The recent telegrams published in the American journals about the condition in which the Virginius case now stands at Madrid, have brought forth an article in the official journal of the Government here, the Diario de la Marina. In this occasion is again taken to urge and applaud the presentation of counter-claims by Spain against the United States for the alleged damages caused by the Virginius in landing men, arms, and even draft animals, upon the shores of Cuba. This course, it was said, she had followed for several years, protected by the agents and Consuls of the United States in foreign ports, and by the war vessels of the nation at sea, solely because the Virginius illegally carried the American flag. The Diario cannot see why such claims for damages should not be presented by the Spanish Government, and considers them as just as were those arising out of the depredations of the Alabama. Further, the Diario declares that there is not anything unusual in a demand by Spain for the injuries she has suffered by the fitting out of fillibustering expeditions in the United States. It thanks the Minister of State, Ulloa, for having brought the question of the Virginius to the point where it ought to have been eight months ago, and taken it from the ground where it had been placed by the dishonorable Polo-Fish protocol. The Diario advises that, should it be to come to a aefinite underbetween the two Governments, the question should be submitted to the decision of a court of arbitration similar to that which decided upon the Alabama claims. While advising this course, that journal strongly doubts that the Senate and Government of the United States will consent to it. All Spaniards in Cuba agree in the opinion that it is the duty of the Spanish Government to make demands on the United States Government for indemnification for the injuries done to the Spanish cause in Cuba by the Virginius, and satisfaction for the fitting out of expeditions in the ports of the United States.

The great fall in the price of gold during the past two weeks, from 140 to 60 per cent (it is now ruling, however, at about 70 to 75 per cent), has even exceeded the expectations of the Governor-General, to whose measures it has been attributed. The Foz de Cuba, which has been the constant enemy of the gold speculators, declares that it must be taken as a proof of returning confidence in the Government. But there are not wanting many who predict just as rapid a rise in the precious metal. The Governor-General has been obliged to issue a decree, dated the 2d of September, to modify his recent one of August 15, which ordered the collection of all customs duties in gold, and taxes on landed estates or internal revenue in notes of the Spanish Bank, with an increase of 100 per cent. This new decree is as follows:

Iollows:

General Government of the Island of Ouba, Treasury
Department.—Whereas, Article 1st of the Decree of this
General Government of 15th of August, orders that, from
the 1st of the present month of September, the total
amount of taxes due on account of landed estates or
internal revenue shall be collected in notes of the
Spanish Bank or Treasury, with an increase of 100 per
cent; and

whereas, The claims addressed by many of the tax-payers to the General Direction of Finances through their respective administrations, petitioning that the payment of the total amount of said taxes shall be ad-mitted in coin, and considering that upon fixing the rate of increase mentioned previously, the deal as it has in the contributor and not impose a burden, as would be the case if that rate, which is now superior to the actual market price of gold, should be exacted; In conformity with the suggestions of the General Direction of Finances, and the exercise of the powers invested in me by the Supreme Government, I have de-

ARTICLE 1. From the publication of this decree the ARTICLE I. From the publication of this decree the payment of the total amount of taxes due on real estate and internal revenue, with the few exceptions established by Article 2 of the Decree of April 28, shall be

made in gold.

Aut. 2. The General Direction of Finances will dictate within its powers the appropriate regulations for the Execution of this decree.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, Sept. 2, 1874.

On last Monday afternoon, Aug. 31, a second meeting took place in the Sala Capitular, or City Hall, of the Alcalde Corregidor, the committee from the Spanish Bank and other officers required by the decree of Aug, 6, for the weekly cancellation of notes received on account of the 10 per cent income tax. On this occasion the amount of \$75,702, after due counting and checking of the notes, was inutilizado,

or canceled, by being punched through and through

The recent heavy rains and excessive heat have

almost altogether stopped the movements of the Spanish troops during the past month, although letters from Cienfueges and that district say that the sugar crop for this year promises to be a very fine one and the fields are everywhere in a flourishing sondition. The Captain-General has taken measures to protect the districts of Sancti-Spiritus and Trinidad since the recent raid of the insurgents on the first-named place, which, it is said did not amount to much, as the insurgents only seized a small number of arms and left the town before the arrival of the Spanish troops that were out in their pursuit. The Captain-General has stationed a battalion at Caibarien, another at Trinidad, and three at Sancti Spiritus. He has also furnished means to protect the men employed on the Trocha, from Moron to Jucaro. He desires to establish a strong barrier between the eastern and western parts of the island, so that in the latter part agriculture may be carried on without fear of interruption. The only news from the Camaguey district worthy of note is that Gen. Figueroa had returned to Puerto Principe, after being out 19 days in search of the enemy without having a single encounter, for the insurgents studiously kept out of the way of his strong columns. On the 14th of August a party of 25 Spanish soldiers, on their way back to Puerto Principe, after a reconnoissance, was attacked (by mounted insurgents, said to be 400 in number. The Spaniards defended themselves until assistance reached them from Puerto Principe, and after being reënforced, dispersed the insurgents. These Spanish reports invariably overestimate the number of the insurgents and underestimate their own. In this skirmish the Spaniards confess to losing an officer and 11 men and having a number wounded. The insurgents carried off their wounded and only left one dead on the field. Col. Vergara attacked a rebel camp near Seborucal on the 81st of August and killed two insurgents and destroyed 25 ranches. A woman was made prisoner and some provisions were seized. Col. Vergara lost several men and was him-

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND. COLLISION NEAR NORWICH - TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874. A collision occurred this morning on the Great Eastern Railway near Norwich. Twenty persons were killed outright and fifty were wounded, some of whom are very badly burt. Additional deaths are expected every hour. The railway line is completly blocked by the debris of the wrecked trains. The scene

at the place of the collision is described as terrible and

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

A PACIFIC SOLUTION PROBABLE-THE QUESTION LIKELY TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT GRANT FOR ARBITRATION. SHANGHAI, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

An embassador from Japan has arrived here. t is generally considered that a pacific solution of the troubles with regard to Formosa will be effected. It is reported that the question will be submitted for

rbitration to the President of the United States or the King of Italy.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION. PREPARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING MEETING AT

GENEVA. GENEVA, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874.

The International Law Association, which meets here soon, will sit in the same rooms which were occupied by the Board of Arbitrators on the Alabama Claims. Count Sciopis has telegraphed an acceptance of an invitation to preside over the deliberations of the

DROUTH IN ONTARIO.

WALFORD, Ontario, Sept. 11 .- The great drouth in this section of the country still continues There has been no rain of any consequence for three months. The pastures are entirely scorched and cattle are starving. Water is scarce, all the creeks being dried up. The bush is on fire in all directions, and much val-uable property is daily destroyed.

WASHINGTON.

AN ATTEMPT TO WHIP A CLERK IN THE TREAS-URY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11, 1874. Considerable excitement was created at the Treasury Building this afternoon by the appearance of a Mrs. Skippon, who, calling at the Secret Service Division, demanded to see a clerk named Shaler, and upon his approach made an attempt to castigate him with a small whip. After striking one or two blows, however, she was disarmed by Shaler. The woman's manner and was disarmed by Shaier. The woman's manner and loud language, asserting that the person she was attempting to cowhide had ruined the happiness of her home, brought into the corridors a great crowd of clerks. She was finally taken away by an officer. Shaier and his friends denounce the woman as a black-mailer. For two or three minutes the greatest excitement prevailed, many persons fearing that another Mary Harris affair was about to take place.

THE QUARANTINE AND HEALTH REGULATIONS. The War Department publishes a general order calling the attention of officers commanding forts and posts upon the Louisiana coast, to the provisions of the law respecting quarantine and health laws. The military

order says: Order says:

Under this law the aid to be rendered in the execution of quarantine and health laws is such only as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, in any emergency, deem necessary. Commanding officers will, therefore, furnish such assistance to any collector or other proper officer of the Revenue, whenever he shall be specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to apply for the same. to apply for the same.

POSTAL ORDERS.

The Postmaster-General has directed that no advance or payment be made to clerks or employes on account of salary for services not rendered and for which compensation is not fully due at the time of payment. This is construed as forbidding advances on account of sal-

ary to clerks going home to vote. A similar order will be issued by the Treasury Department. The Post-Office Department has ordered an extension of service on the Bultimore and Ohlo Railroad from Har-risburg to Staunton, Va., 26 miles; and on the Galves-ton, Houston and San Antonio Railroad from Flotonia to Luliug, Texas, 35 miles.

THE SAFE BURGLARY AND THE SECRET SERVICE, The action in the safe burglary ease will be announced to-morrow. It will not differ materially from the statements heretofore telegraphed. The secret service force of the Treasury Department was finally dis-posed of, all being paid off and discharged. The question of reorganization will be very carefully con-sidered, and there will be no haste in selecting a chief.

THE CASE OF JAY COOK & CO.

BILL IN EQUITY CLAIMING A BALANCE DUE JAY COOK, M'CULLOCH & CO., OF LONDON-A BILL ALSO FILED PRAYING THAT THE TRUSTEE BE ORDERED TO RENDER AN ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE-A PUBLIC MEETING OF CREDITORS ORDERED BY THE COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 .- In the United States reuit Court a bill in equity was presented on behalf of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, against N. G. Taylor & Co., of this city, and the assignees of Jay Cooke & Co., claiming a balance of £22,678,195 9, as due to the London house, under letters of credit issued to theidefendants, and an account was prayed for to ascertain the exact indebtedness of N. and G. Taylor & Co., and that they be decreed to pay the same to the London house. The answer of Mr. Lawis, the trustee of the Pail adelphia firm, claimed that there was not an indebtedness to the Loudon house, and claimed the amount due under the letters of credit issued to Taylor & Co. Judge Cadwallader declined to act until the report of the trus-

A bill was also presented on behalf of Oliver E Teakle, setting forth that he was a creditor of Jay Cooke & Co. for nearly \$4,000; that in June last the trustee informed him that he had funds, and would soon be able to pay a dividend at the rate of five per cent to the joint creditors, and perhaps it would shortly be increased to seven per cent; and in August the trustee stated to him that the preferred claim made b the First National Bank of Washington had swept all the funds from his hands and rendered it impossible to pay any dividend at present; wherefore he prayed that the trustee be decreed to account fully of the bankrupts' estate, and of all payments so and disbursements by him since the estate passed into his hands. The Court ordered the Register to appoint a public meeting under the 27th and 28th sections of the act of 1867.

THE COTTON CROP.

A HEAVY DECLINE IN THE PROSPECTS ON ACCOUNT OF DROUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The September returns of the Department of Agriculture show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in al the States except Virginia, where it about holds its own. The crop of Virginia, however, is too small to exercise any appreciable influence on the general result.

ercise any appreciate influence on the general result. The State averages are as follows:

Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 87 (a decline of 15 during August); South Carolina, 85 (a decline of 13); Georgia, 77 (a decline of 17); Alabama, 8 (a decline of 9); Alabama, 8 (a decline of 9); Mississippi, 75 (a decline of 16); Lonisiana, 62 (a decline of 12); Texas, 64 (a decline of 41); Argansas, 47 (a decline of 40); Tennessee, 48 (a decline of 55).

The leading cause of the decline is found in the prevalence over large sections of the cotton area of severe drouth, accompanied by intense heat. In many conn ties hot winds have parched the crop, in one or two cases destroying it within half an hour, Several counties report no rain for four or five months. In many cases the top crops are entirely destroyed, the bolls having all falien. The middle crops were also badly injured. In a few localities genial rains have made fine crops, but the number of these favored spots is very small. In the Atlantic cotton States, cool nights and heavy rains are alleged in some counties as the cause of the dechen. The drouth has prevented the increase of insects depredating upon the cotton. They are reported in very few counties, and have been nowhere very interiors.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BANKIROBBER. Boston, Sept. 11.-Charles H. Bullard, the years ago, was arrested in New-York a few days since and is now in fail in Boston. Immediately after the robbery Bullard sailed for Paris, where he has since re-sided, until two months ago, when he returned to New-York. He is supposed to be the man Judkins, who hired the rooms adjacent to the Boylston Bank, and through which rooms access was obtained to the vauit.

CHILD-STEALING IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Sept. 11 .- Two Italians, recently

from New-York, were arrested to-day by detectives for decoying away a little son of James Patton, with the evident intention of blackmailing the father.

THE DROUTH

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 .- An easterly wind has brought hither a smoky atmosphere, increasing the effects of the drouth. Prayers for rain are to made in all the Catholic and Bolscopal churches on Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY. GENERAL SHERMAN OF THE OPINION THAT THE ARMY SHOULD NOT BE USED EXCEPT IN THE EVENT OF ARMED HOSTILITY-THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES POWERLESS TO TRY OR PUNISH

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Sept. 11.—The uneasiness reported to exist in some sections of the Southern'States is at present a subject of considerable discussion in army circles here. Gen. Sherman in conversation has expressed the opinion that it would be far better to leave the preservation of order under the direction of the civil authorities of those States, if they are willing to use it, and to employ the army merely as subsidiary. He says that in time of peace, and under the laws as they now stand, the army could do nothing toward the coercing or pacification of the disturbing elements. The army, he says, can arrest, but can neither try a criminal nor punish him. After his arrest he must be turned over to the civil authorities, and if it should happen that the trial, which would have to be by jury, was before a jury of persons sympathizing with the movement which prompted the act of the party accused, it would be folly to expect punishment. The only condition of things under which the army could arrest, try, and punish, would be the declaration of martial law in the disturbed localities. The General was under the impression that Congress had deprived the President of the power to declare martial law, and that being so, he could not see how effective work could be done if the population persisted in opposing it. Of course, if the troubles broke out into armed hostility, the necessities of the case would soon bring the remedy. Congress could be convened and grant the necessary money, men, and material. The General does not anticipate any acts of hostility toward the army. If the people were driven to this, the forces now in the South could not take part in an aggressive movement, and it is doubtful whether they could even maintain the defensive. Nothing more is anticipated, however, than the employment of troops in making

arrests. At this date, the whole cavalry force of the army is in the Indian country, at or near the Mexican frontier. The artillery, numbering a trifle above 3,000 men, is on the seaboard, garrisoning the principal forts; and of the 25 regiments of infantry, eight are in the South, distributed as follows: the 2d in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee; the 3d in the Department of the Gulf; the 10th in Texas; the 11th in Texas and the Indian country; the 16th in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas; the 18th in South Carolina and Georgia; the 24th in Texas, and the 25th in Texas and the Indian country. The aggregate of this force is about 5,000 men. The General of the army is now making such a disposition of this force as to secure the most efficient service in making arrests. The strongest force will be concentrated in proximity to the sections in which the civil authorities are least disposed to enforce the laws and preserve quiet. In Tennessee, where the Governor and the county officers have shown an inclination to arrest and punish offenders, fewer troops will be stationed. The General is an ardent believer in the effectiveness of the posse comitatus and an honest jury for civil disturbances in times of peace, holding the military power only as a dernier resort.

TWO COMPANIES SENT FROM COLUMBIA, S. C., TO EDGEFIELD AND ABBEVILLE-PEACE PREVAIL-

ING THROUGHOUT THE STATE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—In accordance with orders from Gen. McDowell, Capt. Ogden, commanding at Columbia, dispatched to-day Company D, 18th Infantry, to Edgefield County, and will send Company B of the same regiment to Abbeville tomorrow. These movements of troops are merely to carry out the Attorney-General's instructions as to their distribution in the South, and not on account of any existing or threatened disturbance. Reports from every Congressional district show that peace prevails throughout the State, and there is no apprehension of a necessity for military protection for negroes. When Company D left to-day Gen. M. C. er an ex-Confederate General ar Conservative, accompanied it to Edgefield, and extended to the commander a cordial welcome to that county, promising to see that the soldiers were maintained properly, even though no money is at present forthcoming from the Government to pay for their

THE DRIFT OF SOUTHERN OPINION.

TWO STATES IN WHICH THERE IS NO WAR OF RACES -PUBLIC SENTIMENT AS EXPRESSED IN CONVER-SATION-THE RECENT DISTURBANCES-EFFECT OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S ACTION ON THE THIRD TERM PROSPECTS-VIEWS OF A LEADING VIE-GINIA REPUBLICAN-THE SITUATION IN NORTH

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 8.-From Washington southward the talk on the cars and in the hotels is about the alleged outrages in the South, and it is entertaining to hear the free expression of views on the subject. Every intelligent Southerner with whom I have conversed denies the existence of a conspiracy on the part of the Whites to deprive the Blacks of any of their rights; and from all sections it is reported that the relations between the races are peaceable. The recent troubles in Tennessee and Kentucky are freely discussed, and while it is the unanimous opinion that these disturbances were in no sense political, the lawlessness of which they were the outgrowth receives general condemnation and all agree that the offenders should be promptly and severely punished. I attach a good deal of weight to statements thus made and opinions thus expressed, because they come from representative men of business rather than from politicians, and are therefore good indications of the drift of public sentiment. Some fears are entertained lest the placing of troops under the direction of partisan Federal officials may cause trouble, but there is no

apprehension of disturbances from any other cause. The most marked effect of the action of the President in yielding to the demands of the Southern Republican leaders for military assistance has been a weakening of the Third Term party in the South. It was in Virginia that this party had its stronghold, so far as the ex-Confederate element is concerned. In Richmond I talked with men who a fortnight ago were outspoken advocates of Gen. Grant's reelection on the ground of his friendship for the South, in contrast with the "bitter disposition of Blaine, Morton, and Conkling," and the probability, based on representations of personal friends of the President, that he will veto the Civil Rights bill if it passes. But the President's ready compliance with the wishes of Senator Patterson and the Attorney-General has staggered his new-found friends. They cannot reconcile his action in this matter either with his own professions to leading Southern men, or with the representations of his friends. Nevertheless, some of them still say that he has one more chance of securing their support. Let him veto the Civil Rights bill, and they care

little what else he does. Yesterday I had a conversation with the Hon. J. Ambler Smith, member of the House of Representatives from the Richmond, Va., district. Mr. Smith is a son-in-law of Senator Lewis, and is a popular and influential Republican. When I saw him he was fresh from an interview with the President at Long Branch. In reply to an inquiry as to political affairs in the South, he did not hesitate to say that the prospects of the Republican party had been seriously impaired by the prevailing belief that Congress will pass the Civil Rights bill. He thought the passage of that bill entirely unnecessary, and as a

Republican he should vote against it. A good many of his colored constituents had favored it at first, and many still demanded it, but the more intelligent among them were arriving at the conclusion that the law has done about as much as it can do for their race. The laws already on the statute book are ample; what is really needed is their enforcement. The passage of the pending bill might benefit a few, while it might also indirectly deprive the many of the educational privileges they now enjoy under State laws. Besides, the mere agitation of the question will drive from the Republican party a large number of white men in the South, who have either cooperated with it in the past or are about ready to do so in the future. As to the colored people in Virginia, Mr. Smith said they are well-disposed and law-abiding, and their relations with the whites are very pleasant. Here at least there is no danger of a War of Races, and any

ical parties, and promptly punished by the State authorities. Mr. Smith was inclined to think there is a good deal in the talk about a third term for Gen. Grant, but said he found the President non-committal on the question of his renomination by the Republican party. In his own district and throughout Virginia public sentiment is not at all unfavorable to Gen. Grant, and if he vetoes the Civil Rights bill, as there is good reason to believe he will, his strength will be greatly increased. As to his own views on this question, Mr. Smith went so far as to say that if the people are ever diposed to give a President three terms, they will not find a more worthy recipient of the honor than Gen. Grant; and he felt assured that Gen. Grant would not decline such an honor if properly tendered.

I find North Carolina as quiet as a May morning. The recent great success of the Democrats thrilled them with enthusiam, but their rejoicing seems to have been tempered with discretion. The successful party are maturing their plans for retrenchment and reform, and if they do half that is promised by their leaders, nobody will have cause for complaint. The defeated generally accept their fate with calmness, although there are one or two notable exceptions in the cases of candidates for county officers. The new Congressional delegation, with perhaps a single exception, is composed of honest men who enjoy the confidence of both parties, although it embraces none of distinguished ability. I have been unable to hear of any outrages in the Old North State, and bence conclude that here as in Virginia the War of Races has not yet begun. Prior to every election the negroes have been told that a Democratic success would result in their reënslavement, and they have been somewhat apprehensive lest their old masters should make a descent upon them and claim their labor without wages; but as there has been no demonstration with that intent as yet, they will doubtless soon see the absurdity of their fears and return to the enjoyment of their "hog and hominy" with none to make them afraid.

THE OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

THE ALLEGED PERPETRATORS OF THE PICKETTSVILLE MASSACRE ON THE WAY TO MEMPHIS-A HIS-TORY OF LAWLESSNESS AND BLOODSHED IN TEN NESSEE, DURING AND SINCE THE WAR.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11 .- The persons arrested at Pickettsville by United States soldiers, on the charge of complicity in the Treaton outrage, arrived here to-day. They will be taken before a United States Commissioner for examination to-morrow. Another of the negroes taken from the jail, and who escaped, is here, but, under the advice of the United States officials, he and his companions refuse to communicate anything in regard to the affair beyond the fact that they escaped when the six men were shot near Trenton. The Ara-lanche gives the following history of affairs in that

During the civil war this region was overrun by squad During the civil war this region was overrun by squads of guerrillas, claiming allegiance to both the Northern and Southern armies, but really serving bether. One Col. Hawkins, commanding a regiment of Federal marauders, chiefly made up in the counties adjoining to Gibson, and several parties of Southern adherents, roamed over the region, both sides taking horses and other property from citizens at will. Many deeds of blood were perpetrated during this period. At the close of hostilities many of these disbanded guerrillas remained in the county, and for three years or more there was a regular understanding between them in the ranges of country embracing Dyer, Gibson, Madison, Tipton, and McNairy counties. Over the whole range of country from the Mississippi to the Tennessee River, rapine, arson, robbery, and murder were of almost Tipton, and McNairy counties. Over the whole range of country from the Mississippi to the Tennessee River, rapine, arson, robbery, and murder were of almost daily occurrence. One Budd Evans was the acknowledged leader of the predatory Nighthawks, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed among the most respectable citizens. Gov. Brownlow and his administration were the reigning authorities, but they were powerless to stop the bloodshed or check the lawlessness. Men were torn from their shricking wives and children, and were shot down and left by the roadside, often not being allowed to say a single prayer, and for no known offense. The Governor threatened to call out the militia, but it ended thus. Nothing came of it; nor could the authorities suppress the evil deeds of these evil, worthless med.

ended thus. Nothing came of these evil, worthless men.

Pinally, the citizens became so exasperated that they could bear it no longer, and during the Summer of 1863 a party of some 40 or more, headed by a former army captain, went forth to search for the rascals. Budd Evans, and three others. Evans, his kinsman, a man named Foxanths and one named Stalinos, with 12 more, were taken in quick succession by the captain and his followers, and all were put to death without trial or delay. Evans, the leader, when first taken and chained, threatened dire vengeance upon his captors, and said that his turn for revenge would yet come. The captain replied to his threat, that when he got through he would not be in a condition to seek revenge on any one. As Budd went forth to execution, seeing that his time had come, he begged and plead for a short delay, wished his wife to be sent for, and asked time to say his prayers. He was told that, through his long career he had disparched many of his fellows without mercy, granting them no time for prayers or anything else. The same as he had meeted to his kind, would in turn be extended to him, and so he was executed. This action broke up the outlaws entirely. Those of Evans's band who were not killed left the country or lived in quiet retrement; and, until the recent troubles, little has been heard of deeds of lawlessness until the affair at Plekettsville started. By incendiary threats and deeds by the blacks, and the subsequent breaking into the juil at Trenton to take out and mercifessly shoot unarmed and helpiess prisoners. STATEMENT OF THE CONSTABLE OF GIBSON COUNTY

-CONFESSIONS MADE TO HIM BY THE PRISONERS. The following is the report made by W. M. Senter, constable of Gibson County, concerning the

The following is the report made by W. M. Senter, constable of Gibson County, concerning the troubles there:

This is to certify that I, W. M. Senter, constable for the Second Civil District of Gibson County, was the officer in charge of the negroes tried at Picketevville on the 24th day of August, 1874, and beg leave to make the following statement in regard to the same: On Sunday morning, the 23d, I was sent for to go to Pickettsville. Upon my arrival there I was Informed by Messar. Warren and Morgan that they had been fired upon by a band of armed negroes, supposed to be some 35 or 40 in mumber, on the night before, between it and 12 o'clock. They stated that on riding along the road they passed two armed negroes standing by the roadside, who let them plass without saying anything. Soon after passing the two they came upon the main after passing the two they came upon the main stee passing the two they came upon the main stee passing the two they came upon the main stee passing the road of shots. They made their escape to the village and gave the alarm. An armed escape to the village and gave the alarm. An armed escape to the village informed thin of their intensition, and tried to get him to go with them. The white the sowing turnips and informed him of their intensition, and tried to get him to go with them. The white the complicacy. We then arrested twelve negroes in of the conspiracy. We then arrested twelve negroes in of the conspiracy. We then arrested twelve negroes in of the conspiracy. We then arrested twelve negroes in of the conspiracy. We then arrested twelve negroes in on unber, all of whom confessed voluntarily that they had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night, except had been engaged in the affair of Saturday night except has been engaged in the affair of Satur

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. large number, still it was wrong; that the men were in the hands of the law, and that they could not get them. They then left, and we had not gone more than half a mile when six halted us and made the same demand, when pretty much the same conversation took place, and they dispersed, and I saw nothing more of them. I reported these proceedings to the Sheriff, and he retained us as guards to guard the jail that (Monday) night. There was no trouble that night, and next (Tuessay) morning I and my posse returned to our homes.

A SPEKEH BY GOV. JOHN C. BROWN.

A SPEECH BY GOV. JOHN C. BROWN. During his official visit to Trenton, to investigate the utbreaks there, Gov. Brown of Tennessee, at the request of many citizens, addressed a large public meetng. In the course of his remarks he said:

quest of many citizens, addressed a large public meeting. In the course of his remarks he said:

After a conference and free interchange of opinions with the leading citizens of Gibson County, he was satisfed that the great body of the people had no sympathy with the lead violations of law which had shocked the public sense throughout the country, but that they were severe in their condemnation as were the people removed from the scene of the trouble. He believed that their were no people in the State, taken as a mass, who recognized in a higher degree the majesty of the law, or who were more anxious that offenders be punished according to the forms of the law. He also said he had great pleasure in stating that he had seen the Grand Jury, judge, and other civil foffeers, and was fully satisfied that they were taking the most active measures to discover and bring the offenders to justice. He commended the citizens of Pickettsville for meeting these aggressive measures on the part of the negroes, by Issuing warranta, arresting the negroes, and committing them to jail, instead of resorting to force and violence. But when committed the negroes were entitled as prisoners to the same protection as if they had been white men. Yet while in custody, helpless, and unarmed, they were taken from the jail in the nlight time, forcibly, by a body of masked men, and some of them put to death. The men who committed this outrage which had brought a stain upon the character of the whole State, were guilty of a three-fold felony; first, in going prowling about in mask; second, for breaking the jail; and third, for murdering the prisoners. He had no language adequate to the condemnation of such a diabolical outrage, which could not be justified by any iaw or custom, or by any motive of self-protection. The perpetrators were felons, and had made themselves outlaws. Every power of the State Government, in all of its departments, ought to be brought to bear to bring them to punishment. Every citizen should be brought to use over ymans outbreak of either Whites or Blacks with that intent would be looked upon with disfavor by both polit-

NOTHER SEIZURE OF ARMS AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11 .- Six more cases of uskets, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-York, were seized by the police on the Levee to-day. Two hundred-and-eighty-eight stands of arms, mostly of foreign make, have been seized up to date, on the plea of their being intended to arm the White League clubs in this city. Some of the arms seized, it is stated, were entered on the steamer's manifest as boots and shoes, and others as hardware.

PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

GEN. TRACY IN REPLY TO MR. MOULTON-THE FRI-DAY EVENING PRAYER-MRETING.

Few people had completed the reading of Mr. Moulton's statement up to a late hour last evening. Mr. Tracy, the counsel of Mr. Beecher, said that he had risen from a sick bed to read it, but should not be able for a day or two to make any definite him, Mr. Moulton had done him injustice; and that if the whole statement was as inaccurate as the part in which he was made to figure, it would prove of little

The attendance at Plymouth Prayer Meeting was nuch smaller than for several weeks. There were frequent references to the scandal, and the common expression was that so far as Plymouth Church was concerned the whole matter was at an end-that no further

action would be taken. The Rev. Mr. Halliday presided. Brother Titus delivered the first prayer. He asked God to strengthen and bless their absent pastor. Brother Gardner followed. He said, among other things, "May thy servant, our absent pastor, increase in strength and spiritual grace, and all that rich nature with which thou hast endowed him. Grant that he may not only be a blessing there in his absence, but a blessing to prepare him for his presence among us when he shall be permitted to we thank Thee for that blessing to us and to the world, and for all that his teachings enabled us to accomplish fu personally and all over the world. We thank Thee for that gospel of joy, and grace, and liberty which he preached, and wiit Thou make him preach it in greater power than before, and give such an outpouring

of Thy Spirit as we never beheld in the past."

Brother Manchester prayed : "Remember him who has taught us in this place to love Thy name. Wilt Thou in Thy tender mercy watch over him with Thy gentlest care. O, Father Thou provest what a great loving heart he has, and how it goes forth for us this night although he may be far away on the mountain top." H. M. Cleveland, a member of the Committee, then said: "I ran through the White Mountains and spent a day or two with Mr. Beecher at his mountain home last week. I found him in excellent health and spirits, and very happy. I don't believe he is very apprehensive about his future. He spoke with great satisfaction of his Summer thus far on the mountains. He said he expected to return the first of October. He was recruiting his strength, and building himself up physically. He said he expected to do more and better work in the next five years than he had ever done before. He felt no apprehension about his future, and seemed indifferent to what was being said or done in relation to him or his church. He seemed to have a calm and abiding reliance upon God, who had honored him thus far, and who upon God, who had honored him thus far, and who would, he believed, honor his work in the future for the salvation of men. It would be very unbecoming in me to detail to you very much of the conversation we held at different times during my stay with him; but I can say this for him, that he maintained just that sweetness, and charity, and love for all buman kind that he has during the long years we have known him as pastor of this church. I think I have never seen a better exemplification of the Lord and Master than the man of God has exhibited to the world while he ministered to his people, especially during the last three or four years. He believes that he is better able to interpret the spirit of the Master than he has ever been, and I have often thought that his social conversations on these teachings his people, especially during the last three or four years. He believes that he is better able to interpret the spirit of the Master than he has ever been, and I have often thought that his social-conversations on these teachings have been of more value than anything he has said in public. They have been sweet and tender and loving during these events through which we are passing, and I feel that nothing can harm him. I feel just as indifferent to what may be said about him, as to the winds, although I may be mistaken. God holds him in His hands, and has bonored his work in a marvelous way, and I believe God means to do more by and through him than ever before. I believe that in this lostance the question is to be settled forever, as far as this generation is concerned, that a man having a bright, shining and religious character may be able to maintain it against all assaults of the adversary from whatever source they may come. I believe this Church needs to advance against the world, in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. We need prayers, that this Autumn may witness here such a marvelous revival that the very hills around will shine with the brightness of the coming of the Lord."

Other prayers were made—one that those who desired to disgrace their pastor might be put to shame.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11 .- There was a large attendance at the temperance meeting to-day, and the exercises were interesting. The chief feature of the day was the grand rally on the beach, at which many people were present. The exercises consisted of prayers and exhortation. A little dissension was caused at the morning session by an attempt to prevent Mrs. F. R. Lawrence of Boston from speaking. Is is claimed that she holds advanced views on social and religious questions, and many Christians objected to hearing her speak. After a time she was checked by the Chairman. Many of the speakers to-day took strong grounds in favor of woman suffrage as a powerful auxiliary in temper of woman suffrage as a powerful auxiliary in temperance reform. A children's meeting was held at 1 o'clock. The attendance was not large. At a meeting of the National Temperance Association the Rev. W. A. Booth was elected Corresponding Secretary, and the names of J. H. Hitchook of New-Hampshire, the Hon. Charles Parker of Connecticut, A. D. Hilton and Mrs. B. B. Spinney of Rhode Island, Miss Julia Parker of New-York, the Rev. Giles Bailey and Mrs. Annie Wiltenmeyer of Pennsylvania were added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The camp-meeting will break up on Monday morning.

MR. MOULTON'S STATEMENT

A REVIEW OF THE CASE.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF MR. TILTON'S LETTER TO DR. BACON-ALLEGED CLAN-DESTINE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON-AN EXPLANATION OF THE PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS - ANOTHER

The supplemental statement of Francis D. Moulton is avowedly made to settle "a question of veracity" between Mr. Beecher and himself. He explains alleged efforts for settlement in which he joined with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tracy after the publication of the Bacon letter, and after the Committee was called, thus denying Mr. Beecher's statement that Mr. Moulton "proposed no counteroperation." He produces the "proposed report" which Mr. Tilton prepared for the Committee, and which it is claimed Mr. Tracy favored; and also the proposed statement for Mr. Tilton, prepared by Mr. Beecher. He gives a version of the letter of "contrition" opposed to Mr. Beecher's explanation. New letters are included between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which are termed "clandestine." He again declares that Mr. Beecher confessed to him in the presence of a third person-not Mr. Tilton-criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. A letter of Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, beginning "My dear son," is cited. He repties to the charges of blackmail by citing "certain letters of Mr. Beecher," "showing how utterly and confidingly he trusted me." He refers to another case of adultery, which he says Mr. Beecher confessed to him, and relates the circumstances of Mr. Beecher's threatened suicide.

THE STATEMENT.

To the Public: I have waited patiently, perhaps too long, after giving to the public the exact facts and documents as they were given to me, in the statements prepared for the Committee of Investigation, of which they have made no use; nor did they call upon me for any explanation, or try to test the coherence of the facts by cross-examination, which, of course, I held myself ready to undergo after I felt myself compelled to make an expose of the facts in full. I had hoped that Mr. Beecher himself would, ere this, have made a denial of any intimation, insinuation, or averment in his statement that I had acted in any way dishonorably toward him, or had endeavored, in the interests of Mr. Titon, o extort or obtain by cajolery or promise any money from him: and as such a withdrawal, in accordance with truth as Mr. Beecher knows it, would have rendered it nnecessary for me to take any further part in the controversy between the principals in this terrible affair, I trusted that I never would have felt myself called upon to make further statements which, if made, must be in the nature of accusations against him.

Fairing in this hope, it seems to my friends and to my self that as a question of veracity is so sharply raised between Mr. Beecher and me, and as there are a large number of well-meaning and confiding men and women who desire, if possible, to believe him, and, although if the case between us were to be determined only by the thinking, scrutinizing people of the country, it would not be necessary to add another word; yet, to prevent these good, religious persons from being led astray in their convictions, not only as regards Mr. Beecher, but that I may maintain the station in their minds which I feel I ought to hold as a man of honor and and purity of motive and action in this disgrace-ful business, I propose, by the aid of documents which I hold, and the necessary narrative to make them inelligible, and by a comparison of Mr. Beecher's statements with the documents heretofore published, to show that it is impossible for his statement to the Committee to be true in many very important particulars, and that the issue of truthfulness is not between his personal everments and mine, but between him and the facts themselves. From his insinuations and inferences, if not the direct statements, feeling that my character as a man as well as my truthfulness as a witness have been impugned, I will endeavor, in the first place, to reinstate myself so far as I may by showing at how late a day he

held other and entirely different opinions of me. MR. BEECHER'S CONFIDENCE IN MOULTON. It will be observed that in my statement prepared for

the Committee I said that I refrained from producing any documents or "any papers or proposals for the settlement of this controversy since it has broken out afresh, and since the publication of Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon and the call of Beecher for a committee;" and the reason was that in making the statement before the Committee I thought it unjust to the parties to parade even at that late hour, might be saved from themselves by an adjustment of the strife. I extract the following from Mr. Beecher's statement to the Committee :

from Mr. Beecher's statement to the Committee.

Until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Bacon's letters. It never had a suspicion of his (Moulton's) good faith and of the sincerity with which he was dealing with me; and when that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter-operation—no documents, no help—I was staggered. If this averment were true, he was rightly "stag-

gered," and he rightly lost faith in me ; for if I failed, in his then hour of peril, to do everything that in me lay to his satifaction to rescue him, I was not the friend that I had professed to be, or that he acknowledged me to be, and was unworthy of his confidence or the confidence of any other.

It will be observed that the letter of appointment of the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Sage is Chairman, bears date of Brooklyn, June 27, 1874, which was drawn out by the publication of the letter from Tilton in The Golden Age on the 21st (1) of the same month.

Mr. Beecher's statement was made before the Committee on the 13th of August, wherein the accusation that I had deserted him at first appears. Now, I aver that from the time of the preparation of the Bacon letter, before the 21st of June, down to the 24th of July, I was in almost daily consultation with Beecher and hi counsel, at their request, as to the best method of meeting that publication and averting the storm that was imminent; and until the 4th of August I enjoyed his cuttre confidence and regard as much as I ever had so far as auy expression came from him; and, instead of manifestations of distrust, he gave me, both verbally and in writing, the highest praise for my friendly intervention. I repeat one instance of his oral commendation, because can substantiate it by a witness who was present. After we had been in consultation at my house, on the 5th of July, upon this subject, I walked with him, still continuing the conference, up past Montague Terrace, where we found Mr. Jeremiah P. Robiuson, my business partner, standing at his door. We stopped and spoke to him on some indifferent subject, when Beecher, putting his arm around my neck and his hand upon my shoulder, said to Mr. Robinson: "God never raised up a truer friend to a man than Frank has been to me." inson replied : " That is true," and we passed on.

Seecher, asking me to return to him certain letters and papers in order to aid him in making his statement to he Committee. As previous to the 10th, when Tilton made his sworn statement, I had refused the same re quest from him, I did not think it right to grant that of Beeener, because it seemed to me to be taking sides in the controversy as between them, which I ought not to do; and especially, as he was about to make a statement of facts which were within his own knowledge, I did not see why he should need documents to aid him if the statement was to be a truthful one. I gave a verbal refusal to his counsel, who brought me the letter, and desired him to take the letter back to Beecher, which he declined to do. On that day I left town on imperative business, and was gone until the 4th day of August, when I wrote Beecher a letter giving an answer to his request in form, stating substantially these reasons, which letter he has published, together with a reply. which was the first manifestation of unkindness of fee

ing I received from him. It must be borne in mind that the point of verselty which is thus raised between us is not whether my efforts for the adjustment of this contreversy were wise or well directed, but whether it is true that I made any efforts to aid him, or deserted him, as he asserts. Upon that point let the facts answer, which are, fortunately for me, so substantiated by documentary evidence that as to them there can be no doubt. This is exactly what

I did do: FAILURE TO SUPPRESS THE " BACON LETTER. When I was first informed by Tilton that he was preparing a reply to Dr. Bacon for publication, I said to him that I hoped he would do no such thing, as it would lead to an exposure of all the facts. He said, in sub